In the past 2 calendar years (2019-2020), were you ever pressured to misrepresent or inappropriately alter, without scientific justification: - Other (please specify) - Tex

i was forbidden from access to data on (b) (5), (b) (6)

<sup>2</sup> do not feel comfortable reporting here

<sup>3</sup> My reports were altered

<sup>4</sup> This survey is getting a little long...

5

I personally was not subjected to any of the above, but observed policy decision-makers completely ignoring sound scientific conclusions.

<sup>6</sup> rulemaking rationale

<sup>7</sup> everything

8

HQ would not support regional positions and recommendations on environmental impacts. HQ would not support elevation of issues to HQ.

<sup>°</sup> Written mid/end of year (6) (6) reviews

 $^{10}$  do not ask about (b) (5)

As already explained, the problem was a lack of reliance on EPA expertise by political appointees.

<sup>12</sup> Very carefully worded presentations and planning documents in order to not "trigger"

<sup>13</sup> it is a lot easier to ignore rather than alter DSOs

<sup>14</sup> A rulemaking that is supposed to be based on science, but political appointees said what was to be written.

There was the general prohibition from using the (b) (5)

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<sup>16</sup> (b) (6), (b) (5)
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in one case, a scientific opinion on a policy document was not responded to.

<sup>21</sup> Some pressure to caveat findings.

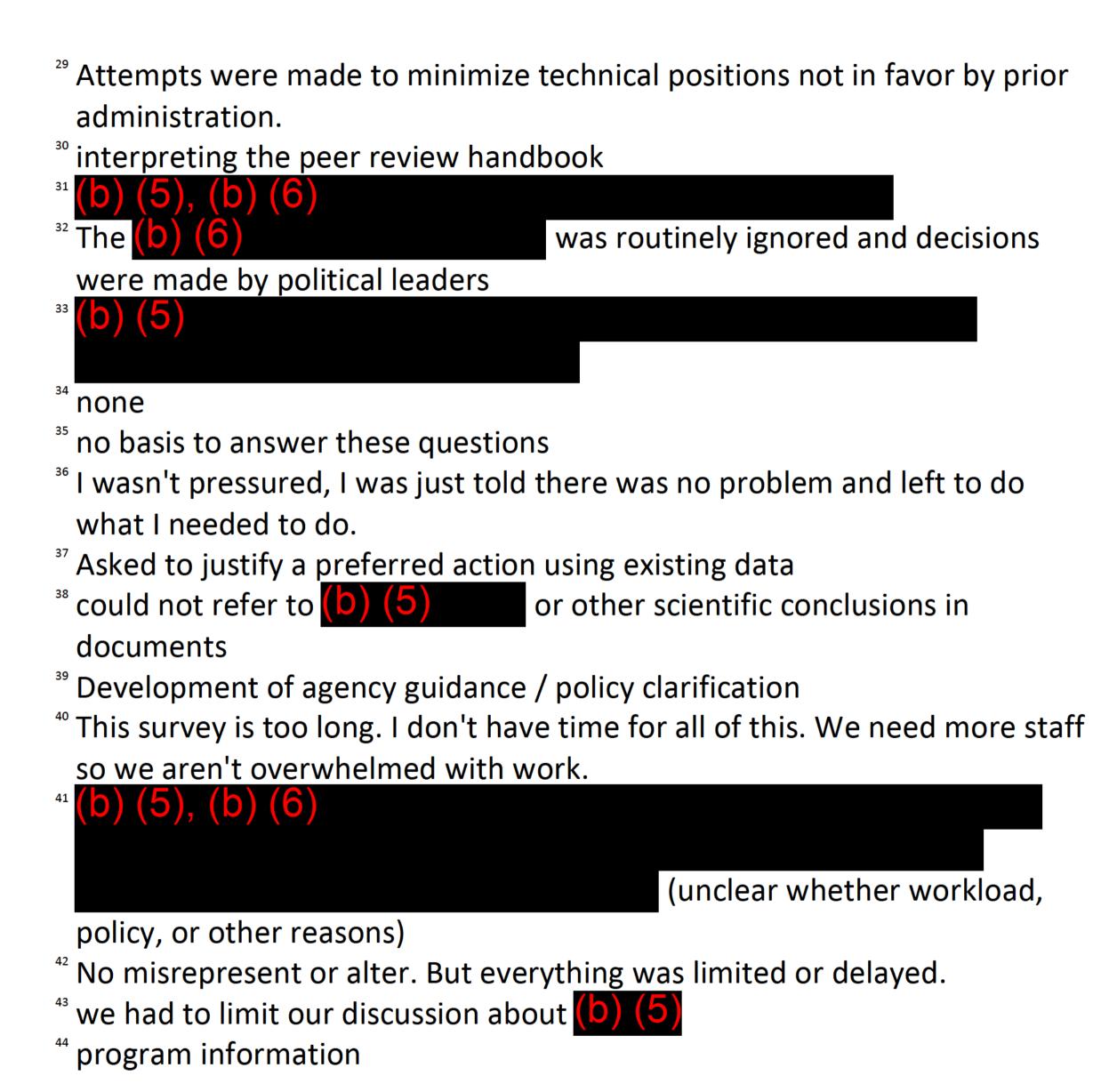
(b) (5)

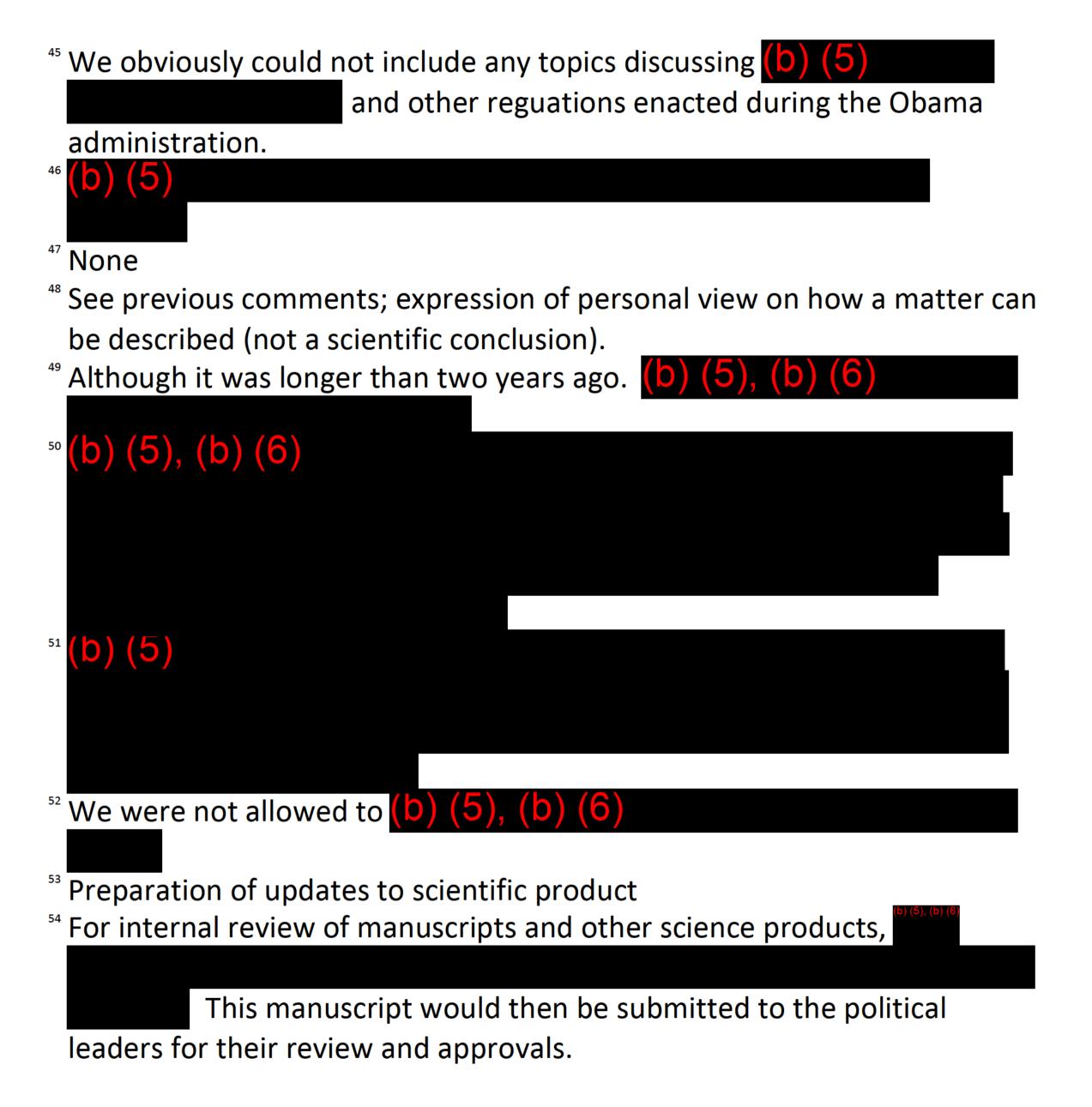
This is not exactly misrepresentation but not allowing staff to perform their job/tasks using the best methods and procedures to speed up investigations. Not altered data but not what was needed to meet project objectives.

<sup>24</sup> Somewhat disingenuous, as to release conclusions requires review/approval

(b) (5)

This is a subtle and fairly minor change.





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but my management has mostly supported my
 assertions that this is not scientifically supported.
 Agency decision documents
but we persevered
<sup>60</sup> Aforementioned change in office responsible for the project
<sup>61</sup> level playing field policy warps all of the above. emerging technologies are
 all "no"
 I feel like it is too strong a statement to say that I experienced pressure to
 misrepresent or alter data, but there are times where there is pressure to
 Present information clear for audience.
<sup>65</sup> No longer publish, too much retaliation
"We were advised to omit (b) (5)
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research was blocked so all would be yes in a way

Prior to 2019, yes to some of these. But 2019-2020, it was more subtle. The data would be accurately reported but policy calls based on the data would be counter to staff opinions of where the data was leading.

<sup>71</sup> Overreliance of anecdotal evidence

<sup>72</sup> Scientific conclusions in press communications

73

Not sure about all of these, but I have been asked to change things, but at the word of an author or scientist, sometimes after STICs review.

<sup>74</sup> (b) (5), (b) (6)

<sup>5</sup> The concept that a scientific decision can be made with an absence of actual data.

<sup>76</sup> Why limit to 2 years we are talking about culture.

<sup>77</sup> An important decision was made for political reason and not by looking at the facts yes.

(b) (5) (b) (5)

°I do not have no findings

(b) (5)

- specifically time is necessary to determine sampling methodology to ensure good data outcomes

<sup>82</sup> None

<sup>83</sup> (b) (5), (b) (6)

2 others here: (b) (5)

2) with the new administration, my head spun with the opposite where we were ENCOURAGED to talk about all of the above (by the way I consider #2 a good thing and wanted to capture that somewhere)

Not specifically, but there were occasions when (b) (5)

was told to remove (b) (5)

not pressured... conclusions were just sitting on a halt

(b) (5) 89 (b) (5) 90 (b) (5), (b) (6) 91 (b) (5), (b) (6)